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DISCUSSION OF THE AMENDMENT

The specification has been amended to correct a typographical error in Table 1. As filed, the table was missing a row. Support for the amendment appears at page 19, line 36 through page 20, line 7.

Claims 16-61 remain pending in the application.

REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner and the Examiner's supervisor for the courtesy extended to Applicants' attorney during the interview held March 8, 2002, in the above-identified application. During the interview, Applicants' attorney explained the presently-claimed invention and why it is patentable over the applied prior art. The discussion is summarized and expanded upon below.

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claims 16-24, 30-32 and 35-38 as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,777,779 (<u>Hashimoto et al</u>), in view of JP 08-083581 (<u>Kiju</u>) alone, and

for Claims 25-26, additionally in view of EP 692,463 (Chartier et al);

for Claims 27-29, additionally in view of WO 97/10185 (Chopin et al);

for Claims 33-34, 39-49 and 55-61, additionally in view of U.S. 5,578,404 (Kliem);

for Claims 50-51, additionally in view of Kliem and Chartier et al; and

for Claims 52-54, additionally in view of Kliem and Chopin et al,

are respectively traversed.

The present invention relates to glazing having electrically controllable optical and/or energy properties. More particularly, as recited in Claim 61, the invention is a glazing comprising (a) at least one electrically controllable system having variable optical and/or

energy properties, (b) at least one coating for adjusting the optical appearance conferred on the said glazing by the said system, said at least one coating having antireflection properties in the visible, wherein said coating having antireflection properties is deposited on at least one of the external faces of said glazing and comprises a stack of thin layers having alternately high and low reflective indices or a graded-refractive-index layer, and (c) at least one coating for attenuating/modifying the color of the glazing in reflection.

When both the antireflection and attenuating/modifying coatings are present, superior results are obtained, which are unobtainable without both layers, or without the antireflection coating. This superiority is demonstrated in the comparative data of record, and particularly, in Examples 3 and 4, described in the specification beginning at page 18, line 37. Better filtering properties toward heat rays, higher TL values in the bleached state (with a TL that can reach 80%, which is a real achievement for an electrochromic glazing, because the electrochromic layers, even in the bleached state, do remain a little bit absorbing). So, the anti-reflecting stack of thin layers acts in synergy with the electrochromic system, thermally and optically, both in the colored and uncolored state of the electrochromic system, which combination of both thermal and optical effects could not have been predicted.

In another embodiment of the present invention, as recited in Claim 39, the above-discussed at least one antireflection coating is present, and the electrically-controllable system is a superposition of functional layers placed on a carrier substrate and provided with a protective film of the inorganic or polymeric layer type, such as in the form of a lacquer or varnish as recited in Claim 40. This embodiment, especially when it is directed to an "all solid" electrochromic system as recited in Claim 59, is superior because this structure is really very "light", very compact, compared to the usual laminated windows or screens, and also because it is optically very advantageous.

The presently-claimed subject matter is neither disclosed nor suggested by the applied prior art. Hashimoto et al is drawn to an electrochromic device. While, as the Examiner finds, Hashimoto et al discloses the presence of an antireflection coating, Hashimoto et al do not disclose a coating for attenuating/modifying the color of the glazing in reflection. The Examiner appears to rely on the disclosure of, *inter alia*, SiO₂ for the first transparent ion conductive layer 5 and the second transparent ion conductive layer 6 (column 4, lines 1-8). However, these layers are internal layers of the electrochromic device of Hashimoto et al. In addition, there is no evidence to support the Examiner's finding that either of layers 5 or 6 function as attenuating/modifying the color of the glazing in reflection.

<u>Kiju</u> discloses a face plate for a CRT, LCD or other displays comprising a high refractive index sub-stratum and a low refractive index super-stratum, as providing good antireflection and antistatic performance.

It is not clear why one skilled in the art would combine Hashimoto et al and Kiju, without the present disclosure as a guide. Hashimoto et al is drawn to electrochromic devices, while Kiju is concerned with displays such as CRT and LCD. The Examiner has provided no evidence to support a holding that one skilled in the art would employ an antireflection coating, disclosed for use with displays of the type mentioned above, as the antireflection coating for an electrochromic device. Moreover, even if one skilled in the art combined Hashimoto et al and Kiju, the result would not be presently-claimed invention since, as discussed above, the presently-recited at least one coating for attenuating/modifying the color of the glazing in reflection is neither disclosed nor suggested. Nor are Hashimoto et al and Kiju related to a glazing. Submitted herewith are pages from the Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second edition, with definitions of "glazing" and "display." These terms are not overlapping.

Nor, in the Final Office Action, does the Examiner address the above-discussed comparative data in support of Claim 16 and claims dependent thereon. The discussion of this comparative data is thus repeated and expanded.

Example 3 is according to the claimed invention; Example 4 contains no antireflection coating. As disclosed in the specification beginning at page 19, line 28, the optical properties of the glazing were improved when at least one coating attenuating the color or an antireflection coating was provided, but the maximum improvement was obtained by using both types of coating together. The following optical properties in the bleached state (+1.2 V supply), and in the colored state (-1.6 V supply) were compared for Examples 3 and 4:

light transmission T_L (%); values of a_{TL}^* and b_{TL}^* in the (L*, a*, b*) system in transmission;

light reflection R_{L1} on the "internal side" and the corresponding a* and b* values;

light reflection R_{L2} on the "external side" and the corresponding a* and b* values;

energy transmission T_E (%);

energy reflection R_{EI} (on the external side);

energy reflection R_{E2} (on the internal side), and

solar factor SF (the solar factor is the ratio between the total energy entering the room through the glazing to the incident solar energy).

This data is shown in the specification at (corrected) Table 1 and Table 2 at page 21 (a copy of (corrected) Table 1 and Table 2 appears at the beginning of this amendment), and at page 22, lines 1-8, wherein for Example 3, the SF is 33% in the coloured state (-1.6 V) and 73% in the bleached state (+1.2 V); and for Example 4, the SF is 32% in the coloured state and 67% in the bleached state.

As disclosed in the specification at page 22, lines 9-24:

It may be seen from this data that, in the case of Example 3 according to the invention, it is possible to achieve a wider light transmission range and, in particular, to achieve a T_L of almost 80% in the bleached state. The energy transmission in the bleached state of Example 3 is also lower than that of Example 4 and the energy reflections are higher, whether in the coloured sate or in the bleached state. Example 4, which has only the anti-colour coating, already shows an improvement over standard electrochromic glazing, especially with regard to R_{L1} and R_{L2} colorimetry in reflection. But Example 3, in which an antireflection coating has been added, allows the T_L range to be broadened towards higher values and allows the glazing to be made more effective from the standpoint of the filtration of thermal, especially solar, radiation.

Kliem discloses a liquid crystal system for a computer screen, for example, and not a glazing. As shown in Figure 1 and column 14, line 14ff therein, the active layer, i.e., the liquid crystal layer 32, is between two rigid substrates 46, 22: the protective layers 12 and 16 are not protective towards the "active" layer 32, but toward a polarizing layer 14, by sandwiching it.

In the Final Office Action, at page 9, the Examiner finds that "[t]he claims do not speak of the protective layer protecting toward the 'active' layer". In reply, it is understood that the protective film recited in Claim 39 is to protect the functional layers, not simply a layer which happens to be part of the electrically-controllable system (a). This is supported by the disclosure in the specification at page 12, lines 1-5, and indeed, the only reasonable interpretation of Claim 39 when read in light of the above-discussed disclosure is as advanced above.

Since independent Claims 16 and 39 have been demonstrated as patentable over the applied prior art, the dependent claims are necessarily patentable.

For all of the above reasons, it is respectfully requested that the rejections over prior art be withdrawn.

All of the presently pending claims in the application are now believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTAUT, P.C.

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IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace page 21 with the following page:

TABLE 1

EXAMPLE 4

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1	7	1.6 V		14.6	•	a*-2.0	b*-23.6	2

TABLE 2

			R _{E2}		-1.6 V +1.2 V -1.6 V +1.2 V -1.6 V +1.2 V -1.6 V +1.2 V		16.0 15.2	
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				-16	?	·	3.4	
LE 4		R_{E1}		+1.2 V		0	():)	
EXAMPLE	٠ .			-1.6 V				
	,		,	+1.2 V		61.2		
	£.	-	:	7 0 · I		10.0		



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Re:

Serial No.:

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Applicants:

Philippe BOIRE et al

Filing Date:

August 2, 2000

For:

GLAZING WITH OPTICAL AND/OR

ENERGETIC PROPERTIES CAPABLE

OF BEING ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED

GAU: 1775

Examiner: A. Piziali

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SIR:

Attached hereto for filing are the following papers:

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.116 (WITH MARKED-UP COPY) ATTACHED: PAGES FROM THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Our check in the amount of \$\sum_0\$ is attached covering any required fees. In the event any variance exists between the amount enclosed and the Patent Office charges for filing the above-noted documents, including any fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 for any necessary Extension of Time to make the filing of the attached documents timely, please charge or credit the difference to our Deposit Account No. 15-0030. Further, if these papers are not considered timely filed, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 for the necessary extension of time. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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Respectfully submitted,

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THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

Unabridged

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glaz m nt

giaze-ment (glaz'ment). n. a waterproof glaze for a mesonry wall. (GLAZE + -MENT)

giazetr (gia/zher), n. l. a person who applies a glaze, as to pottory, baked goods, leather, or fur. 2. any mechanical device used to apply a glaze. [1375–1425; late ME glauser. See CLAZE, -EE*]

Gia-zer (gla/zer), n. Nathan, born 1923, U.S. sociolo-

gia-zier (giā/zher), n. a person who fits windows or the like with gloss or punes of glass. [1350-1400; ME glosier. See GLAZE, -UER]

gis/zier's point/, a small, pointed piece of sheet metal, for holding a pane of glass in a sash until the putty has hurdened. Also called glaz/ing brad/. Sprig. gla-Zior-y (gla/sha-re), n. the work of a glazier; glass work. [1835–45; GLAZIER + -r³]

glaz-ing (gla/ring). n. 1. the act of furnishing or fitting with glass; the business or work of a glazier. 2. panes or sheets of glass set or made to be set in frames, as in windows, doors, or mirrors. 3. the act of applying a glaze. 4. the glassy surface of something glazed. [1325-75; ME; see GLAZE, -INC.]

glaz/ing bead/, a convex molding nailed against the edge of a pane of glass to hold it in place.

Gla-zu-nov (glaz's nôt, -not'; Rusz gl- 250 nôt'), n. A-le-zan-der Kon-stan-th-no-vitch (al'ig zan'dox, -zān'-, kon'stan tā'ne vich; Rusa u lyi kainda' kon-sun tyē'ne vyich), 1865–1936, Russian composer. Also, Glazzu-noti'.

gib, Math. See greatest lower bound.

Gld., guilder, guildera.

Gld., guilder, guildera.

gleam (glem), n. 1. a flash or beam of light: the gleam of a lantern in the dark. 2. a dim or subdued light. 3. a brief or slight manifestation or occurrence: crace: a gleam of hope. — o.t. 4. to send furth a gleam or gleams. 5. to appear suddenly and clearly like a flash of light. [bef. 1000; (n.) ME glem(e). OE glem: c. OHG glemo glowworm; akin to OS glimo brightness: (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness: (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness: (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness: (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness: (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness: (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness; (v.) ME. deriv. of the n. See Climmer, climpiness and very brilliant, intermittent or nondirectional light that is feeble and unsteady: a faint glimmer of moonlight. Baken usually means a directional, and therefore smaller, stream: the beam from a searchlight. Ray usually implies a still smaller amount of light than a beam, a single line of light: a ray through a pinprick in a window shade. A shine, glimmer, flash, glitter, sperike, beam.

giozm-y (cle*me), adj., giozm-i-er. giozm-i-est. gleaming. [1585-95; GLEAM + - y*]

gleaming. [1585-95; cizam + -Y]
gleam (gian), u.t. L. to gather slowly and laboriously,
bit by bit. Z. to gather (grain or the like) after the reapcrs or regular gatherers. 3. to learn, discover, or find
out, usually little by little or slowly. —u.i. 4. to collect
or gather anything little by little or slowly. 5. to gather
what is left by reapers. [1850-1400; ME glenen < OF
glener < LL glennare < Celtic] —glean/a-ble, adj.
—glean/er, n.
—syn. 3. garner, deduce, infer.
glean-ling (disfrains) n. 1. the act of a person who

gleaning (gle/uing), n. 1. the act of a person who gleans. 2. gleanings, things found or acquired by gleaning. [1400-50; late ME glenyage. See GLEAN, -INC'] gie-ba (gié'ba), n., pl. bas (-bē). Mycol. the sporogre-sous tissue forming the central part of the sporophore in certain fungi, as in puffballs and stinkhorne. [1840-50; < NL. L gibba clod: see CLERE] —gie/bal, odj.

glebe (gleb), n. 1. Also called glebe' land'. Chiefly Brit the cultivable land owned by a parish church or celesiastical benefice. 2. Archaic soil; field. [1275-1325; ME < I. gleba, glasba clod of earth] —glebe'iesz, cdj.

gles' (glå), n. 1. open delight or pleasure; exultant joy; exultation. 2. an unacrompanied part song for three or more voices, popular esp. in the 18th century. [bef. 900; ME; OE glao; c. ON gly; akin to carow]——Syn. 1. morriment, jollity, hilarity, mirch, joviality, gaiety. See mirth.

gloo² (glc), Scot. and North Eng. —v.i. 1. to squint or look with one eye. —n. 2. a squint. 3. an imperfect eye, esp. one with a cast. [1250-1300; ME glien, gleen; perh. < Scand; cf. ON gljä to shine]

gies/ club/, a chorus organized for singing choral music. [1805-15]

gised (gled), n. Archaic, a glowing coal. [bef. 950; ME gleed(e), OE gled; c. G Glut, ON gloth; akin to GLOW)

gioo-ful (gis-fol), adj. full of exultant joy; merry; de-lighted. [1580-80; cler* + -rul] —gloo-ful-ly, adv. gloo' ful-nezz. n

glask¹ (glāk), u.i. Archaia to make a joke; jest. [1540–50; orig. uncart.]

glesk² (glak), n. an English card game for three persons played with a 44-card pack, popular from the 16th through the 18th century. [1525-35; < MF glic, ports. < MD gelic LIKE³]

glee-man (gle/man), n., pl. -man. (in medieval times) an itinerant singer; minstrel. [hef. 900; ME; OE gleo-man. See CLEE¹, -MAN] giee

glas-some (glaf/sym), adj. gleeful; merry. [1595–1605; clest + -some!) ---glas/some-ty, adv. ---glas/some-ty.

gloof (gift), n. 1. Pathol a. a thin, marbid discharge, as from a wound b. persistent or chronic gonorrhea. 2. Also called nasal gloof. Vet. Pathol. an inflammation. 2 the nasal passages of a horse, producing a thick discharge. [1300-50; ME glete < MF glete, OF glette < L glittus sticky] giest (giét), n.

gleet-y (glatte), adj., gleet-er, gleet-est charac-

ON glagge: c. OE glauw. OS. OHG glau wise; akin to

Glorp-nir (glap nir). n. Scand. Myth. a bond with magic properties, forged by elves, and used by the gods to bind Loki. (< ON, perh. deriv. of gleips to score. Gleip-nir

Glai-witz (gli/vizs), n. German name of Gliwice. gial-zation (gil zi/shan), n. Gool, the natural process of producing giey. (1935-40; GLEY + -1ZATION)

gion (glen), n. a small narrow, secluded valley. [1480-90; < kr, ScotGael gleann; c. Welsh glynn] —gion/like/.

Gian (glen), a. a male or female given name.

Glan' Cove', a city on NW Long Island, in SE New York 24,618.

Gien-da (gien/da), n. a female given name.

Glen-date (glen/dal/), n. 1. a city in SW California, near Los Angelea, 139,060. 2. a city in central Arizona, near Phoenix, 96,888. 3. a town in SE Wiscousin, 13,882. Glan/date Heights/, n city in NE Illinois. 23,163.

Glen-do-ra (glen dör/ə. -dör/ə), n. 1. a city in SW California, near Los Angeles 38,654. 2. a female given name.

Glen-dow-er (glen dow'er, glen/dou er), n. Owen, 1359?-1416?, Weish rebel against Henry IV of England. Glen' El'lyn (el'an), a city in NE Illinois. 23,649.

giengar·ry (glen gar's), n. ol. -ries. a Scottish cap with straight sides, a crease along the top, and some-times short ribbon streamers at the back, wors by High-landers as part of military dreas. [1835-45; after Glen-gorry, a valley in Invernesshire, Scotland]



Glenn (glen), n. 1. John (Herschel), born 1921, U.S. astronaut and politician: first U.S. orbital space flight 1962; U.S. senator since 1975. 2, a male or female given name.

gie-noid (giệ/noid), adj. Anat. 1. shallow or alightly cupped, as the articular cavities of the scapula and the temporal bone. 2. pertaining to such a cavity. [1700-10, < Gk glanoeid(és), equiv. to glén(ë) pupil, eyehall + ocidés •otb]

Glen/ plaid/, 1. a plaid pattern of muted colors or of black or gray and white, esp. one in which two dark and two light stripes alternate with four dark and four light stripes, both vertically and horizontally. forming a creasing pattern of fregular checks. 2. o fabric having such a pattern. 3. a garment made of such a fabric. Also called Glen check. [1925-30; orig. Glenurquhart (or Glen Urquhart) plaid (check, tweed, etc.), after a valley of that name in invernesshire, Scotland!

Gien' Rock', a borough in NE New Jersey. 11.497. Gienz' Faliz', a city in E New York, on the Hudson River. 15,897.

Gien-view (glen/vy60/), n. a city in NE Illinois, near Chicago, 30,842.

Glen-wood (glen/wood/), n. a town in SW Iowa.

gley (gls), n. Geol. a mottled soil in which iron com-pounds have been oxidized and reduced by intermittent water saturation. Cf. gletzation. [1925-30; < Ukrainian glei clayey carth; c. Byelorussian, Russ dial. glei, Serbo-Croatian glej; akin to CLAY]

gli-a (gli'a, gla'a), n. Anat. neuroglia. [1885-90; < LGk glia glue] —gli'al. adj.

gli-a-din (gli's din, -dn), n. Biochem. 1. a prolamin derived from the gluten of grain, as wheat or rye, used chicfly as a nutrient in high-protein diess. 2. any prolamin. Also, gli-a-dino (gli's den', -din). [1820-30; < It gliadina. See Clla, -th²]

glib (glib), adj., glib-ber. glib-best. 1. readily fluent, often thoughtlessly, superficially, or insidercely so: a glib talker; glib answers. 2. easy or unconstrained, as actions or managers. 3. Archaic agile; spry. [1585-95; cf. obs. glibbery slippery (c. D glibberig)] —glib/ly. adv.—glib-mets. n.
— Syn. 1. talkativo, loquacious, facile, smooth. See fluent.

Glid-den (glid'n), n. Charles Jasper, 1857–1927, U.S. businessmen: a pioneer in the telephone industry.

businessman: a pioneer in the telephone industry, glide (glid), u, glid-ed. glid-ing, n. — v.i. 1. to move amoothly and continuously along, as if without effort or resistance, as a flying bird, a beat, or a skater. 2. to pass by gradual or unchoservable change (often fol. by along, succy, by, etc.). 3. to move quietly or stealthily or without being noticed (usually fol. by in, out, along, etc.). 4. Aeron. a to move in the air, esp. at an easy angle downward, with less engine power than for level flight, solely by the action of air currents and gravity, or by momentum already acquired b. to fly in a glider. 5. Music to pass from one note to another without a break.

9. Music stor (def. 1) having the character rowel, esp. in incompany, in road and tional sound heard dependentially counting heard between the inferior status and the country of shallow smoothly in the country of the coun heard between the i of shallow amoothly i act or instance of glid a smooth metal plate chair or table, to foci ring of floor surface drawer, shelf, etc., und (v.), OE glidan, c. G. Syn. 1 flow. See glide plane. Co space group such that spect to the plane and

edictor (def. 1)

to the plane bring the [1890-95]

gild-er (gil/dər), n. aircraft for gliding fre action of gravity or fraction of sir current upholstered seat susp links or springs. 3. s person who pilots a gi ER']

gilds' slope'. Aero an nircraft or spacecra called gilde' an gie, gliding bacto'ris, self-produced slime to inhabiting moin soil waste, and rooting to brightly colored, fung slime bacteria, myx glid'ing joint', Ans glid/ing le/mur. Se Glière (glyen), n. R mô'syi tsə vyich), 18

glim (glim), n. l. a small portion; scrap. glissemer (gllm'er), gleam. 2. a dim pere faintly or unstendily; 1 appear faintly or di gleam; c. G glissmers.

Syn. 1. See gleam glim/mer ice/, ner depressions in older ic

glim-mer-ing (glim' light; glimmer. 2. ;—ocli. 3. shining fa [1300-50: ME; see cuing-ly. odv.

a very brief, passing lary or slight appears
Archaic a gleum, as o glimpee of. —u. 6. t
by (1). 7. Archaic t
[1350-1400; ME glim
akin to GLIMMER] —
— Syn. 5. spot, spy.

glin (glin), ու ա Հ**, բ**յե Glin ka (gling/ka; Ru vich (mi kā ši/ i vā/n na vyich), 1803-67, Ri

glinn (glin), Moine.
close to the horizon,
storm — u. 2. (of th
lighter (often fol by c
dial glin, glynn, glim
to Gum Olimmen, the

glint (glint), n. 1.
gleaming brightness; h
tation or occurrence:
with a glint. 5. to n
cause to glint reflect.
oha glent; cf. Dan gl
brighten]
—Sym. 1. gleam, gli

gli-c-ma (gli o'ma), tumor of the brain cu NL; see CttA, -OMA] -om/a-), odj.

glis-sade (gli sad.

n. 1. a skiliful glide
mountain, as on skis ;
or gliding step.

40; < \$, equiv. to gli
—glis-asd/ar, n. gils-sade

CONCRE PRONUNCIATION KE or out, order, oil, book, bi shat the as in treasure, a really, o as in gallon, u as

rpreting of history as a series of di-[DISPENSATIONAL + -ISM] ... lis' pan sn'tor. -pen-), n. Oba n per-: distributor: administrator. [1950-tour < ML dispensitor. L. manager. dispensa(re) (see bispense) + -tor

(di spen'ss tôr'ë, -tôr'ë), n., pl. -ries.
h the composition, preparation, and
ubstances are described; a nonofficial
a dispensary. [1560-70, < ML disispensatiorius of management, equiv.
cc pispensa) + -tôrium -7024²]

ne'), v. -pensad, -pens-ing. n. -v.t.
ribute: to dispense wisdom. 2. to ade the law without bias. B. Pharm to
ibute (medicine), esp. on prescription
to grant dispensation. -v.i. 5. to
6. dispense with, a. to do without,
with preliminaries b. to do away
rant exemption from a law or promexpenditure. [1275-1325; ME disexemption exempt. L. to pay

expenditure. (1275-1325; ME dis-tensare to pardon, exempt. L. to pay aiv. to dis- bis-' + pensare, freq. of ion, allot, dole. See distribute.

non'ser), n. 1. a person or thing that intainer, package, device, or vending ig and dispensing something in small tissue, paper cups, or candy. [1250-ENSE, -ER']

i spen/se bal), adj. Obs. dispensable. pe'pel), v.t., -pled, -pling, to deprive ate. [1480-90; nts-' + reorle] —dis-dis-peo-pier. n.

! spur/mos), adj. Bot. having two

pur'me), n. the fertilization of an -rmatozoa. Cf. monospermy, poly-410; DI-* + -spermy < Gk -spermia. -di-sper'mic, adj.

%7/5⇒1), n. dispersion (dcf. 1). [1815–...]

spur/sont), n. 1. something that dis-l Chem. any admixture to a dispersion ring the dispersed particles in suspen-ring as a dispersant. [1940-45; pis-

pural, b. parsed, persing adj. send off in various directions; scatteroud. 2 to spread widely; disterning and the fog. 4. Physical Chem. to separate uniformly throughout as. 5. Optics to subject (light) to disto separate and move spart in different of the order or regularity; become seatful variety. The smoke dispersed into Physical Chem. noting the dispersed ration. [1850-1400; ME dispersen dispersed of the control of the dispersed pural of the dispersed ration. [1850-1400; ME dispersen dispersed parallel of the disperse of sparager to scatter, they have also dispersed by (dispural dispersed).

catter. 2. sow, broadcast. 7. disap--Ant. 1. combine, collect.

Chem. any of the class of slightly is dispersed in aqueous solution for extile fibers.

critle fibers.

spur/tham .ehen), n. 1. Also, disperor instance of disperaing or of being
its a the variation of the index of resparent substance, as glass, with the
index of refraction increasingth decreases, b. the separation of
d light into its respective colors, as in
spectrum by a prism. 3. Statistics
interest and a variable around the mean of
bution. 4. Mil. a scattered pattern of
opped under identical conditions or of
opped under identical conditions or of
opped under identical conditions or of
ce same gun with the same firing data
sperse sys/tem. Physical Chem. a sysinticless suspended in a solid. liquid, or
spora (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME dispersi
L dispersion (a of dispersio), equiv. to
specifically, adj. serving or unding to

spur'eiv), adj. serving or tending to it dispense + -ive] —dis-per'eive-ly, VO-noss n

w/er, Opiics, a measure of the ability disperse light, equal to the quotient of refractive indices of the substance for ce wavelengths divided by the differ-ctive index for an intermediate wave-Abbe number.

spur/sold), n. Physical Chem. the sus-in a dispersion. [1910-15; DISPERSE +

.h sfc/poid), a Crystall, hisphenoid-

·/it), ut to deprive of spirit, hope, en-press; discourage; dishearten. [1635—

spir/i tid), adj. discouraged; dejected;

ENT: < descended or barrowed from; > nleaded; c, cognate with; cf. compare; derivativation; imit, imitative; obl. oblique; r, respelling, spelled; resp. respelling, respelled; origin unknown; ", unarrested; ; probably tall key inside the front cover.

disheartened; gloomy. [1640–50; pisriarr + -EDF] —dispir/it-ed-ly. odu. —dis-pir/it-ed-ness. n.

dis-pit-e-ous (dis pit/e os), adj. Archoic malicious; cruel; pitiless. (1795-1805; earlier despiteous, alternative principus, of dispitous despitous, ME < AF. Of: see prepris, -ous; laver taken as pis.' + Principal — dispit/e-ous-ly, adu. —dis-pit/e-ous-ness, n.

pit/e-ous-ty, adu —dis-pit/e-ous-ness, n.

dis-piace (dis plac'), u.t., -placed, -plac-ing. 1. to compel (a person or persons) to leave home, country, etc. 2. to move or put out of the usual or proper place. 3. to take the place of replace; supplant fiction displaces fact. 4. to remove from a position, office, or dignity. 5. Obs. to rid oneself of. [1545-55; nis.' + place, perh. modeled on MF desplaces?—dis-place/a-ble, adj. —Syn. 2. relocate. Displace, misplace mean to put something in a different place from where it should be. To displace from the strength of the means to shift something solid and comparatively immovable, more or less permanently from its place. The flood displaced houses from their foundations. To misplace is to put an object in a wrong place so that it is difficult to find Papers belonging in the safe were misplaced and temporarily lost. 4. depose, outs, dismiss. oust dismiss.

dis-placed (dis plast/), edj. 1. lacking a home, country, etc. 2. moved or put out of the usual or proper place. —n. 3. (used with a plural u.) persons who lack a home, as through political exile, destruction of their previous shelter, or lack of financial resources (usually prec. by thel). After the surthquake, the displaced were temperarily housed in armories. [1565-75; DISPLACE + -ED²]

displaced home/maker, a woman recently divorced, separated or widowed after many years as a homemaker, [1975-80] displaced per/son, a person driven or expelled from his or her homeland by war, famine, tyranny, etc. Abbr., Dr. D.P. [1940-45]

displacement (dis plas ment), n. 1. the act of displacing. 2. the state of being displaced or the amount or degree to which something is displaced or the amount or degree to which something is displaced. 3. Physics. a. the displacing in space of one mass by another. b. the weight or the volume of fluid displaced by a floating or submerged body. Cf. Archimedes principle. c. the linear or angular distance in a given direction between a body or point and a reforence position. d. the distance of an oscillating body from its central position or point of equilibrium at any given moment. 4. Mach., Auto. a. the volume of the space through which a piston travelladuring a single stroke in an engine, pump, or the like. b. the total volume of the space traversed by all the pistons. 5. Naut. the amount of water that a vessel displaces, expressed in displacement tons. 6. Geol. the offset of rocks caused by movement along a fault. 7. Psychogral the transfer of an emotion from its original focus to another object, person, or situation. 8. See electric displacement [1605-15] displace+ Ment]

displace/ment activ/ity. Animal Behau. s behavior performed out of its usual context and apparently irrelevant to the prevailing situation, as eating when an unknown individual approaches, tending to occur when appropriate behaviors, as attacking or fleeing, are in conflict or obstructed. [1945-50]

displace/ment cur/rent, Elect the rate of change, at any point in space, of electric displacement with time. [1890-85]

displace/ment en/gine. See reciprocating engine. displace/ment hull/, Naut. a hull that displaces a significant volume of water when under way. Cf. planing hull

displace/ment ton/, Naul. a unit for measuring the displacement of a vessel, equal to a long ton of 2240 lb. (1016 kg) or 35 cu. ft. (1 cu. m) of seawater.

displace/ment ton'nage, Nout, the number of long tons of water displaced by a vessel, light or load displacement being specified.

dis-placeer (dis pla/ser), n. 1. a person or thing that displaces. 2. plum (def. 10). [1580-90; displace + -sm'] dis-plant (dis plant', -plant'), u.t. Obs. 1. to dislodge. 2. to transplant (1485-95; Dis-' + Plant, modeled on MF desplanter]

Le transplant (1485-95; Dis-' + PLANT, modeled on MF desplantsr)

dis-play (displa/), u.t. 1. to show or exhibit make visible to display a sign. 2 to reveal; betray: to display fear. 3 to unfold; open out spread out to display a sail.

4. to show extentationsly; flaunt. 5. Print to give special prominence to (words, captions, etc.) by choice, size, and arrangement of type. 6. Computers, to output (data) on a CRT or other sercen. —u.t. 7. (of saimals) to engage in a steneotyped behavior that conveys information to individuals of the same or another species. —n. 8. an act or instance of displaying sphibition: a display of courage. 9. an ostentations show: a vulgar display of occilin. 10. Print a the giving of prominence to particular words, sentences, etc., by the choice, size, and arrangement of types and position, as in an advertisement, headline, or news story. b. printed matter thus displayed, 11. an arrangement of pease the cyc, stract buyers, ct. 12. the visual representation of the output of an electronic device, as the screen of a cathode ray table. 13. Animal Behou. 8. a pattern of behavior, as pocularing, calling, or exposing a color patch, that conveys information to individuals of the same or another species: a threat display b. an instance of such behavior, [1230-1300, ME desplayer, < AF, OF despleier < LL displicate to unfold. See Dis-', Pulcaris' —display/er, n. —Syn. 1. 2. Display, Evince, exhibit man behavior of that it may be most completely and favorably seen: to display goods for saic. To exhibit the best flowers. They may both be used for showing (off) one's qualities or feelings or qualities: to exhibit the best flowers. They may both be used for showing (off) one's qualities or feelings or qualities: to exhibit or mean to show feelings or qualities: to exhibit or mean to show feelings or qualities: to exhibit or mean to show feelings or qualities.

display/ ad/, an advertisement in a newspaper or other publication, often using special attention getting devices, as large size, display type, and illustrations. [1915-20]

display advertising, display ads taken collectively. dis-played (displade), ad). Heroldry. (of a bird) represented with wings and legs spread: on eagle displayed. [1350-1400; ME; see DISPLAY, -ED²]

display/ type/. Print type larger than body type, used in headings, advertisements, etc. Cf. body type. 1860-651

dis-please (dis plez/), v., -pleased -pleasing —u.c. 1. to incur the disastisfaction, dislike, or disapproval of; offend, nanoy: His reply displeased the judge. —v.i. 2. to be unpleasant; cause displeasure: Bad weather displeases. [1300-50; ME despleas < AF, MF desplaisir. See pis-', r.r.ase] —dis-pleas/ing-ly, cdv. —disdis-please pleas'ing-ness, n

displeas-ure (dis plezh/ar), n. v., -ured. -ur-ing. -n.

1. dissatisfaction, disapproval, or annoyance. 2. ciscomfort, uncasiness, or pain. 3. Archoic. a cause of offense, annoyance, or injury. -v.t. 4. Archoic. to displease. [1400-50; pis-! + pleasure; r. late ME desplaisir < MF (n. use of inf.); see pispleas/ure-a-bly, cdv. -dis-pleas/ure-a-bly, cdv. -dis-pleas/ure-a-bly, cdv. -Syn. 1. distaste, dislike; indignation, vexation. See displeas/ure-a-bly. cdv. -displeas/ure-a-bly. cdv. -displeas/ure-a-bly. cdv. -displeas/ure-a-bly. cdv. -syn. 1. distaste, dislike; indignation, vexation. See displaced (displace).

dis-plode (dis plod'), u.t., u.i., ptod-ed, plod-ing. Archaic, to explode. (1660-70; < L displodere, equiv. to dis-pis-' + -pisdere, comb. form of plaudere to clap)—dis-plo-sion (dis plo'zhon), n.

dis-plume (dis ploom'), v.t., -plumed. -pluming. 1. to strip of plumes; deplume. 2. to strip of honors. [1470-80; nis-1 + plume of deplume]

dis-plu-vi-ate (die ploo-ve av), odi. (of the arrium of an ancient Roman house) having roofs sloping downward and outward from a central opening. [< L displantatus, equiv. to dis- Dis-! + pluvi(a) rain + -aius -ate!]

equiv. to dis- DIS-1 + plupi(a) rain + atus ante; dis-port (di sport/, -sport/), v.t. 1. to divort or amuse (onceself). 2. to display (oneself) in a sportive manner. The picnichers disported themselves merrily on the beach.—u.i. 3. to divert oneself; sport.—n. 4. diversion; amusement, play; sport. [1275-1325; (v.) ME disporten, desporten < AF desporter, equiv. to des- DIS-1 + porter lit., to carry (tee ports); (n.) ME < AF, deriv. of the v.]—dis-port/ment, n.

the v.)—asport ment, n.
dis-pos-a-ble (di spo/za bal), adj. 1. designed for or
capable of being thrown away after being used or used
up: disposable plastic spoons; a disposable eigarette
lighter. 2. free for use; available: Every disposable uchiele was sent.—n. 3. something disposable after a single
use, as a paper cup, plate, or napkin. [1645-55; neaross
+-ale]—dis-pos/a-blv-ity, dis-pos/a-bls-ness, n.
—dis-pos/a-bly, adv.

dispos'able in'come. 1. the part of a person's in-come remaining after deducting personal income taxes. 2. (in national income accounting) the total disposable income of all consumers. [1945-50]

meome of all consumers. [1945–50] dis-pos-all (di spo'zal), n. 1. an act or instance of disposing arrangement the disposal of the troops. 2. a disposing of or getting rid of something the disposal of worste material. 3. a disposing or alloring of, as by gift or sale; bestowal or assignment she left no trill to indicate the disposal of her possessions. 4. power or right to dispose of a thing control left at his disposal. [1620–30; nspoke + -AL] spose + -AL²] -Syn. 4. command, direction, management

dis-pos-al² (di spo'zal), n. an electrical device in the drain of a sink, for grinding up garbage to be washed down the drain. Also called disposer. [short for garbage-disposal; see DISPOSAL*]

dis-poso (di spōr'), u. -posed. -pos-ing. n. —u.t. 1. to give a tendency or inclination to; incline: His temperament disposed him to argue readily with people. 2. to put in a particular or the proper order or arrangement; adjust by arranging the parts. 3. to put in a particular or suitable place: The lump was disposed on a vable nearby. 4. to make fit or ready; prepare: Your words of cheer dispose me for the task. —u.t. 5. to arrange or decide matters: 10 do as God disposes. 6. Obs. 10 make terms. 7. dispose of. 2. to deal with conclusively; settle. b. to get rid of; discard. 6. to transfer or give away, as by gift or sale. d. to do away with; destroy. —n. 8. Archaic disposition; habit. 9. Obs. arrangement; regulation; disposal. [1300-50; ME < MF disposer, equiv. to disponere] —dis-pose (see Poss'), on the model of L disponere] —dis-pose (see Poss'), on the model of L disposed (di spōzd'), adj. having a certain inclination

disposed (disposed), adj. having a certain inclination or disposition; inclined (usually fol. by to or an infinitivel a man disposed to like others. [1300-50; ME. Scenspose, -em²]—dispose advy, adv.—dispose advy. ness. 7.

dis-pos-er (di spo-zer), n. 1. a person or thing that disposes. 2. disposal. (1520-80; dispose + -em')

disposes. 2. disposil'. (1520-30) dispose + -mil disposes. 2. disposil'. (1520-30) dispose + -mil dispose + -mil disposition (dispos ziah'an), n. 1. the predominant or prevailing tendency of one's spirits, natural mental and emotional outlook or mood; characteristic attitude: a girl with a pleasant disposition. 2. state of mind regarding something; inclination: o disposition to gamble. 3. physical inclination or tendency: the disposition of tendency the disposition of tendency the disposition of the tomet when housed. 4. arrangement of a matter. 6. bestowal, as by gift or sale. 7. power to dispose of a thing; courous funds or one's disposition. 6. regulation; management dispensation: the disposition of God [1325-75; ME disposition of AF] < L disposition. (a. of disposition), equiv. to disposit(us) (pup. of disposer to distibute; disposition-sil, adj. -10N - disposition the disposition. The disposition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the disposition of the disposition. (a. of disposition) - (a. of disposition). The disposition of the condition of the condit